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Department
Detector Mechanical Engineering

Date 11/2/98

STAR WBS# 4.2.10

Project

Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC (STAR)

Subproject

Time Projection Chamber - Assembly and Test

Title

Structural Analysis of TPC Support
Arm Installation Fixture

1.0 Introduction

The TPC Support Arm Installation Fixture, fig. 1 is used to facilitate mounting of the TPC Support Arms. The fixture consists of a guide rail, a plate connecting the rail to the magnet to prevent side to side motion and a clevis mounted the magnet to resist vertical forces. A pair of struts transfer the load from the rail to the clevis. The following note contains calculations of the stresses in the most highly loaded parts. Elastic stability of the struts is also considered. An overall capacity is calculated from the allowable stresses for the materials used and applying generous safety factors.

2.0 Loads:

Weight of TPC at installation $W_{ARM} \coloneqq 267 \text{ lbf}$ Weight of one installation rail, approximately $W_{rail} \coloneqq 40 \text{ lbf}$ Weight trolley and mounting plate, approximately $W_{trolley} \coloneqq 15 \text{ lbf}$

3.0 Struts:

As the TPC is rolled from one end of the rail to the other the weight of the trolley and the Support Arm will be directly over either strut/rail joints at some point in time. Given the struts angle wrt. the rail and their relative lengths, the worst case will occur at the junction of the strut and rail outboard from the magnet face. Assume the rail is supported equally between the two struts and mounting plate. Refer to figs.2a and 2b.

$$W := \frac{W_{rail}}{3} + W_{ARM} + W_{trolley}$$
 W = 295.333 °lbf

Assuming that bending of the rail contributes negligibly to the vertical support of the TPC Arm as it is positioned over point 1, see Fig.4.

$$a = 25 \text{ deg}$$
 $b = 60 \text{ deg}$

$$F_A := \frac{W}{\sin(a)}$$
 $F_A = 698.818 \text{ olbf}$

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$$F_B := F_A \cdot \cos(a)$$

$$F_B = 633.344 \text{ olbf}$$

$$F_C = F_A \frac{\sin(90-a)}{\sin(90-b)}$$

Stress and stability of struts.

The cross section of the struts is 1.5" square.

$$t = 1.5 \text{ in}$$

Elastic Modulus

$$E := 10 \cdot 10^6 \frac{lbf}{in^2}$$

Length

$$L := 50 \text{ in}$$

Radius of gyration

$$r := \frac{t}{\sqrt{12}}$$

End coeff., round

$$C := 1$$

Stress, axial:

worst case

$$\sigma_{C} := \frac{F_{C}}{(1.5 \text{ in})^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm C} = 371.792 \circ \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm in^2}$$

Elastic stability using Euler formula for slender columns:

$$\sigma_{crit} := \frac{C \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{\left(\frac{L}{\pi}\right)^2}$$

$$\sigma_{crit} := \frac{C \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{\left(\frac{L}{r}\right)^2} \qquad \sigma_{crit} = 7.402 \cdot 10^3 \quad \frac{\text{olbf}}{\text{in}^2}$$

Given that column buckling typically occurs well below the theoretical limit, a large safety factor must be used. For this case a safety factor of 10 will be applied.

$$\sigma_{\text{des}} := \frac{\sigma_{\text{crit}}}{10}$$

Working backwards to define a capacity for the strut gives:

$$W_{cap} := W \cdot \frac{\sigma_{des}}{\frac{F_A}{t^2}}$$

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4.0 Pins

Shear stress in bolts pinning struts to rail.

The struts are pinned to the rail via 1/2" HHCS, grade 2 or better at points 1 and 2 on fig. 4. These screws are in double shear.

> Proof stress for a SAE grade 2 fastener 3/4" and below is 55,000 psi. Use one-quarter of the proof stress as the design limit. Set the allowable shear stress to 1/2 of the allowed tensile value.

Stress area:

$$A_s = 0.334 \text{ in}^2$$

The capacity limitation due to bolt shear can be determined by working backwards from the strut forces determined above.

$$F_{Aallowed} := \frac{55000 \frac{lbf}{in^2} \cdot A_s}{4}$$

$$W_{Scap} := W \cdot \frac{F_{Aallowed}}{F_{A}}$$
 $W_{Scap} = 1.941 \cdot 10^3$ olbf

$$W_{Scap} = 1.941 \cdot 10^3$$
 olbi

5.0 Rail

Bending stress in rail assembly.

The rail assembly consists of a commercial linear bearing guide bolted to a 4 inch wide by 3/4" thick strongback.

Dimensions of THK HSR 35CA linear rail (steel)

$$x_1 := 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_1 = 29 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_1 := x_1 \cdot y_1$$

Dimensions of strong back, 6061 Aluminum

$$x_2 := 4 \text{ in}$$

$$y_2 := .75 \text{ in}$$

$$A_2 := x_2 \cdot y_2$$

Calculating the area moment of inertia neglecting the mix of materials and assuming the modulus of aluminum throughout, a conservative simplification.

$$d_2 := \frac{y_2}{2}$$

$$d_1 := y_2 + \frac{y_1}{2}$$

$$d_2 := \frac{y_2}{2}$$
 $d_1 := y_2 + \frac{y_1}{2}$ $y_1 + y_2 = 1.892 \circ in$

$$I_1 := \frac{x_1 \cdot y_1^3}{12}$$
 $I_2 := \frac{x_2 \cdot y_2^3}{12}$

$$I_2 := \frac{x_2 \cdot y_2}{12}$$

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Vertical distance from base to centroid.

$$Y_c := \frac{(A_1 \cdot d_1 + A_2 \cdot d_2)}{A_1 + A_2}$$
 $Y_c = 0.633 \circ in$

Vertical distance to extreme fiber.

$$c := y_1 + y_2 - Y_c$$

$$c = 1.259 \circ in$$

Area moments of inertia for principal axes:

$$Ixx := I_1 + A_1 \cdot (d_1 - Y_c)^2 + I_2 + A_2 \cdot (d_2 - Y_c)^2$$

$$Ixx = 0.994 \circ in^4$$

Iyy :=
$$\frac{y_1 \cdot x_1^3 + y_2 \cdot x_2^3}{12}$$

$$Iyy = 4.091 \circ in^4$$

Treating the rail as a simply supported beam gives:

where: $L_{h} := 31 \text{ in}$ the approximate distance for points 4 to 2 on fig.4.

$$\mathbf{M} := \frac{\mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{b}}}{4}$$

$$\sigma_b := \frac{M \cdot c}{Iyy}$$

$$\sigma_b = 704.421 \frac{\text{olbf}}{\text{in}^2}$$

 $\sigma_b := \frac{M \cdot c}{I_{YY}} \qquad \qquad \sigma_b = 704.421 \cdot \frac{lbf}{in^2} \qquad \qquad \text{stress under normal operating conditions}$

To find the capacity work backwards from the allowable stress for the 6061-T6 aluminum.

 $\sigma_{ult} := 45000 \frac{lbf}{in^2}$

Apply a safety factor of 4 on ultimate strength.

$$\sigma_{allow} := \frac{\sigma_{ult}}{4}$$

$$W_{Bcap} := W \cdot \frac{\sigma_{allow}}{\sigma_{b}}$$

$$W_{Bcap} = 4.717 \cdot 10^3 \text{ olbf}$$

6.0 Conclusions

The TPC Support Arm Installation Fixture has a large margin of safety. The weight supporting capacity of the fixture is limited by the elastic stability of the long strut to 704 lb.

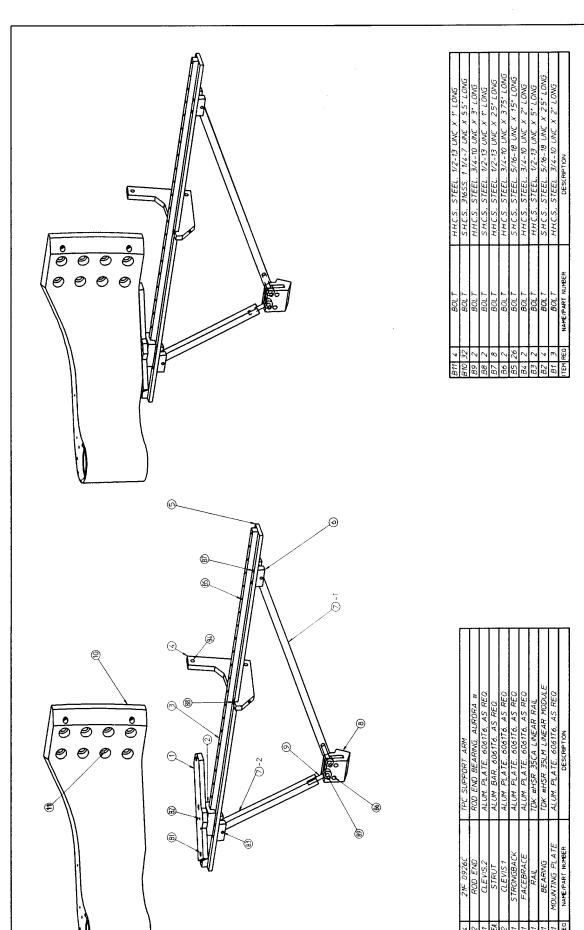
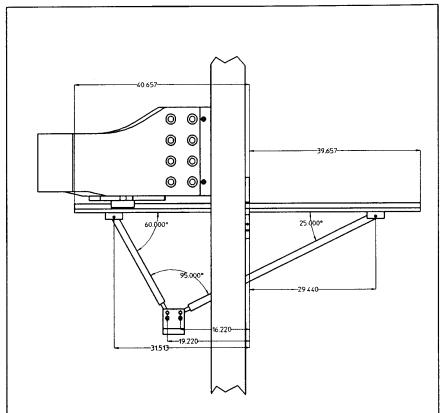
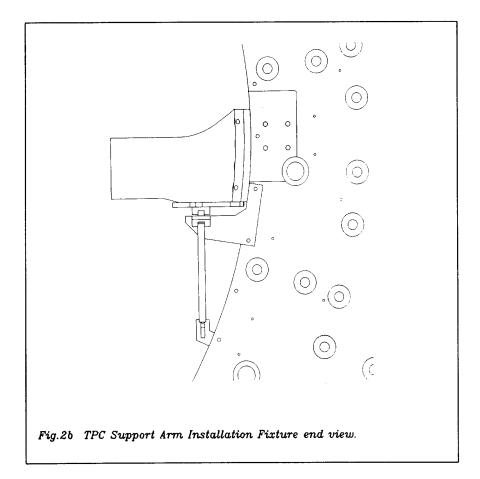


Fig. 1 TPC Support Arm Installation Fixture



 ${\it Fig.2a\ TPC\ Support\ Arm\ Installation\ Fixture\ assembled\ dimensions}.$



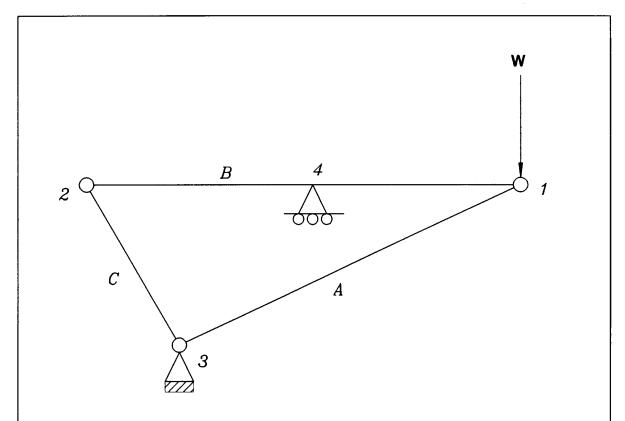


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of Arm Installation Fixture.

